

rule, making it easier to bypass the House Rules Committee and to shut off filibusters; and imposing strict conflict-of-interest regulations on Congressmen. ADA spokesmen say they are undeterred by past failures on these issues, and are working on a stronger campaign than ever.

The large number of ADA members who won jobs on President Kennedy's "New Frontier" prompted Senator Goldwater to say in 1952: "The Americans for Democratic Action, who talk about peaceful coexistence, are in the White House close to the President. There are 31 members of the ADA there. I am not worried about the extreme right wing in our country. They are not in the Government in Washington. I am worried about the extremists to the left who are in the Government."

Comparison with Birch Society

Rauh rejects the arguments that ADA members are either extremists or socialists. "It is absolutely false," he says, "to equate the ADA and the John Birch Society. The right equation is between liberals and conservatives, because both believe in the process of law; neither the Communists nor the Birchers believe in the electoral or other democratic processes." ADA members are not Socialists, he says, "because we believe in free enterprise; it's as simple as that. Some large operations, like TVA, are necessary, but we don't believe in Government ownership of the means of production. Our ideas are in the mainstream of American political life," says Rauh, "and they have often been adopted. The 1948 civil rights plank was adopted in 1964. They may have been advanced ideas, but they were not outside the mainstream."

ADA PLATFORM

Following are highlights of the ADA 1964 platform, adopted at its 1964 convention:

Foreign policy

United Nations: "Strengthening the U.N. is imperative. The United States should support the principle of universal membership in the United Nations of all nations. Permanent status should be accorded a U.N. police force. * * * We welcome indications of a changed U.S. policy in supporting the claims of non-self-governing peoples against our Allies in NATO. * * * American economic aid to newly independent states should be channeled mainly through the U.N. in order to reduce great power competition. * * * The development of world law should be encouraged through U.S. sponsored treaties and covenants subject to judicial enforcement. * * * We favor increased efforts to bring Communist nations into more international institutions to further enlarge the framework of world cooperation and the sense of responsibility of the Communist nations."

Disarmament and security: "Our aim must be to achieve general and complete disarmament, subject to effective inspection and control. * * * It must be recognized that no safeguards can provide 100 percent protection against error or treachery. For this reason it is necessary to build the capacity of the U.N. to enforce disarmament arrangements. * * * No nuclear negotiations or treaties can be meaningful without the participation of all nations who now have or will have in the near future nuclear weapon capability. All measures should be taken to assure that all those who stand on the nuclear threshold, including the French and Peking Governments, accept and be bound by the conclusions of such negotiations. We oppose the transfer by any nuclear power of nuclear weapons or information on their manufacture to other nations or regional military organizations. * * * We urge the formation of regional denuclearized and ultimately demilitarized areas including Africa, Latin America, southeast Asia, Israel, and the Arab States."

International economic policies: "The \$20 billion trade gap which may face the developing countries in 1970 and the accompanying gaps in education, living standards, and collateral opportunities must be closed. * * * As long as new barriers to world trade are not created, the United States should continue to support the development of integrated regional economic and trade groupings and access therein for the major trading nations. * * * We urge the administration to advance a vigorous program to assist American business to vastly expand American exports. Economic and development programming is necessary for a country which receives aid if it is to utilize the aid effectively."

Europe: "That the Atlantic alliance and the communities of Europe which the alliance contains and protects do not degenerate into quarrelsome and rival Balkanized states, pursuing special prestigious aims at the expense of others, should be a prime objective of Americans and Europeans alike. * * * ADA opposes all policies having as their consequence the further diffusion of nuclear weapons in Europe. * * * (including) the proposed NATO multinational force. * * * The American commitment to the short-range goals of West Germany's defense, and that of West Berlin, are legitimate and should continue; also, the long-range commitment to German reunification in freedom. These special goals, however, should not be seen as necessarily incompatible with East-West agreements, either for central European reductions in military force, for a nuclear arms freeze, or for the creation of thermonuclear-free zones."

Other areas

Southeast Asia: "ADA calls upon the administration to oppose widening the area of combat operations into North Vietnam and the making of further substantial commitments of arms and forces in South Vietnam. * * * to seek a political solution recognizing the principle of self-determination. * * * to support the strengthening of the International Control Commission created by the 1954 Geneva Conference so that it can fulfill the purposes for which it was devised, and to make use of Geneva Conference machinery toward the end of achieving an independent zone in southeast Asia—free from military forces of all powers—and whose independence would be guaranteed by the major nations, including mainland China. * * * to support all steps to extend a U.N. presence in the southeast Asia area."

India: "We deplore the refusal of Congress to grant economic aid to the Indian public program for expansion of her needed steel production. We urge the granting of increased economic assistance, on a long-term basis, to India in order that she may fully develop her human, natural, and industrial resources."

China: "ADA urges immediate initiation, together with our allies, of negotiations toward diplomatic recognition of the Peking regime and its accreditation to the U.N. as the government of China, not as gestures of moral approval of its past actions but as means of establishing the normal channels of international communication. * * * Recognition of Communist China and its accreditation to the U.N. do not mean abandonment of Formosa. Until a U.N. solution is reached, the U.S. treaty pledge to defend Formosa should remain unaltered. * * * We should press for immediate and democratic elections by the inhabitants of Formosa. * * * We urge the removal of all passport barriers preventing travel by Americans to China (as has already been done in the case of journalists) in order that U.S. relations with it may evolve through full and informed public debate. * * * We further urge the lifting of barriers to trade, in recognition of the fact that trade builds understanding and our economic isolation

from China's 650 million people achieved little."

Latin America: "The U.S. Government must show increased awareness of Latin America's revolutionary struggle for essential economic, social, and political reforms."

Cuba: "We do not believe that actions contrary to our international obligations under the OAS and U.N. charters or reckless sporadic raids upon Cuban territory or ships in Cuban waters, are proper or effective means of achieving this goal. We especially urge the United States to commit itself to the support of a Cuban Government dedicated to effectuating the democratic social and political aims implicit in the original Cuban revolution which Castro has betrayed."

Middle East: "The United States should propose a great-power guarantee of the security and territorial integrity of the Arab nations and of Israel."

DOMESTIC POLICY

Poverty: "The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 only represents the first skirmish in a long fight. * * * If poverty is to be erased, a much more extensive attack is urgently needed. * * * extend the coverage of the Federal minimum wage. * * * to all farm, domestic, retail, hotel, and motel, restaurant, factory, laundry and hospital workers (and) that the minimum wage be increased to \$2 an hour. * * * Urgently needed is a \$2 billion accelerated public works program. * * * The low benefits presently paid to the aged, disabled, and family survivors under social security should be doubled by 1968 by raising the income tax base and by allocating general revenues. Health insurance financed through social security must be adopted. * * * A realistic Federal insurance program for those temporarily disabled and unemployment insurance that provides at least two-thirds of a worker's wage or salary for as long as he is forced into joblessness are essential."

Economic policy: "The blind forces of the marketplace cannot be depended on either to achieve full employment and vigorous growth or to direct economic resources in accordance with national priorities. For these purposes we need democratic national economic planning to evaluate our resources and our needs and to develop an order of priorities for the application of resources and our needs. * * * The current level of Federal spending is grossly inadequate to meet the needs of a growing population. We cannot support a fiscal policy which offers tax reduction at the expense of investment in essential public facilities and public services."

Civil rights: "ADA calls for vigorous enforcement of the rights guaranteed by the (1964) act. * * * Vacancies in Federal courts should be filled by judges whose devotion to the 14th amendment is unquestioned. * * * We continue to urge Federal administration of the registration system in areas where there is a pattern of voting discrimination. * * * For years we have noted the patterns of de facto segregation and their implications. Too little progress has been made in overcoming this condition. * * * Federal, State, and local action is desperately needed to eradicate economic and educational deprivation. The oppressed condition of millions of Negro and Puerto Rican citizens in northern cities demonstrates dramatically that merely passing civil rights laws does not guarantee equality of opportunity. * * * We urge the national leadership of the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions to intensify its efforts to make the concept of brotherhood a living reality in the labor movement."

Civil liberties: "ADA urges defeat of the Becker amendment and other proposed amendments to the Bill of Rights relating to public school prayers, Bible reading in the public schools, and praying in public places. * * * We urge that congressional

investigations be limited to obtaining information leading toward legislative action. We urge that the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives be discontinued. . . . We urge that all employees removed as loyalty or security risks under the Executive orders of Presidents Eisenhower and Truman be given the opportunity to have their cases reexamined in their merits. We oppose loyalty oaths other than the traditional oath taken by Government employees to support the Constitution and the laws of the United States. . . . We wholeheartedly support energetic enforcement of the laws against espionage and sabotage. . . . We propose repealing statutory provisions which limit the right of free speech, free association, and free political expression, such as are contained in the Smith Act, the Internal Security Act of 1950, and the Communist Control Act of 1954. We urge the abolition of the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations. . . . We oppose wiretapping as an intolerable violation of civil liberties, whether practiced by the Federal Government, by States, or by individuals. . . . We believe there is no security justification for imposing passport controls based on belief or association."

Immigration: "We urge that the national origins quota system be abandoned and a new policy created in its stead."

Congressional reform: "Congressional reform must be achieved if this country is to meet and solve its problems."

Equal representation: "Although the primary obligation of fair play rests with State legislatures, Congress has the power, under the 14th amendment, and under article I, section 4 of the Constitution, to establish enforceable standards for compact and contiguous districts. Congress should exercise this power."

Welfare: "Further expansion of coverage and increase of benefits under the federally administered old age and survivors insurance program. . . . The setting and enforcement of adequate Federal standards for size and duration of benefits and for eligibility under the unemployment insurance program. . . . Strengthening of State action in the welfare field."

Education: "We favor the use of Federal funds to aid education development beginning with preschool age children and continuing through adult education."

Housing and urban renewal: "ADA supports the right of all Americans to obtain decent housing in good neighborhoods at sales prices and rentals that they can afford to pay."

Labor and management: "Congress should reexamine the secondary boycott, organizational and recognition picketing provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, as amended by Landrum-Griffin. . . . We call upon Congress to repeal section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits States to adopt right-to-work laws."

ARTHUR LARSON HEADS GROUP TO COMBAT BIRCH SOCIETY AND RELATED EXTREMISTS

Mr. McGOVERN. I have been pleased and proud of the courageous manner in which my distinguished South Dakotan, Dr. Arthur Larson, has spoken out against extremism in our national life.

Dr. Larson, a highly respected Republican, was an important member of the Eisenhower administration, and is now director of the World Rule of Law Center, at Duke University. I have followed with especial interest his impressive career in public service, because of our mutual South Dakota heritage.

Recently, he has released a public letter to President Johnson; and in the letter Dr. Larson explains why he, as a Republican, cannot support the candidacy of Barry Goldwater, and is, instead, backing the President. He has also taken the lead in heading a group of distinguished Americans who have set out to combat the growing power of radical, rightwing groups that have been saturating the radio and TV airwaves with extremist propaganda.

Dr. Larson's group includes retired Gen. J. Lawton Collins; former Eisenhower Cabinet member Marion Folsom; Clarence B. Randall, chairman of the board of Inland Steel; Dr. Vernon T. Miller, dean of the Catholic University Law School; and Rev. Arthur C. Lichtenberger, presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Larson has pointed out that the John Birch Society and other fanatical organizations are now spending \$20 million a year to sponsor 7,000 radio and television broadcasts weekly in all 50 States.

This political rightwing propaganda is frequently masked behind a narrow and twisted version of religious emotionalism. It is a travesty against both sound religion and rational politics.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Larson and his group will be successful in countering this well-financed propaganda, by their plan to provide radio broadcasts, at least twice a week, of a "dignified, factual, documental" nature.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a news account of the newly formed council, published in the New York Times of September 23, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CIVIC LEADERS FORM ANTI-BIRCH COUNCIL (By Martin Gansberg)

More than 100 civic, educational, religious and business leaders joined forces yesterday in a move to tell "the truth about the John Birch Society and related radical reactionary groups."

The leaders, representing both major political parties and all sections of the country, announced formation of a National Council for Civic Responsibility aimed at exposing "impropriety of methods and falsity of substance" of the Birch Society and 12 organizations that are reportedly linked to the society by members or finances.

At a news conference at the Overseas Press Club, 54 West 40th Street, Arthur Larson, director of the World Rule by Law Center at Duke University and a former consultant to President Dwight D. Eisenhower, was introduced as chairman of the council.

Among members of the council are Dr. Detlov V. Bronk, president of Rockefeller Institute; Gen. J. Lawton Collins, retired, vice chairman of Pfizer International; Marion B. Folsom, director of Eastman Kodak, who was a member of the Eisenhower Cabinet; Erwin N. Griswold, dean of the Harvard University Law School.

Also Clarence B. Randall, retired chairman of the board of Inland Steel; Dr. Vernon T. Miller, dean of the Catholic University Law School; Dr. Alan T. Waterman, chairman of the board of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Right Reverend Arthur C. Lichtenberger,

presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The council, which will raise funds from the public, is being sponsored by the Public Affairs Institute, a nonprofit group with headquarters in Washington that was set up in 1947 for dissemination of information about Government activities.

Mr. Larson, who announced his support of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket in a letter to the President last week, said that the council would play no role in the election campaign.

"But we do have a growing concern about the damage that will be done to American standards of political discussion and responsible behavior in a democratic society if misstatements on public issues and personalities are allowed to continue," he said.

Mr. Larson said that the council's members believed that "radical reactionary propaganda has reached the point where it is now going far beyond the function of merely reassuring the reactionary prejudices of a small fringe group."

BROADCAST FEES CITED

He said that rightwing groups spent more than \$20 million a year to sponsor 7,000 radio and television broadcasts weekly in 50 States.

"Even more disquieting than the size of these activities," Mr. Larson declared, "is their rapid rate of growth."

Mr. Larson named the following organizations as being part of the major radical reactionary structure:

Americans for Constitutional Action, America's Future, Christian Crusade, Christian Freedom Foundation, Church League of America, Citizens Foreign Aid Committee, Conservative Society of America, Liberty Lobby, Manion Forum, National Economic Council, Dan Smoot Reports, and We the People.

One of the first projects of the council, Mr. Larson said, "will be to begin dignified, factual, documental" radio broadcasts at least twice a week at a cost of \$500,000 to expose "the daily distortions of the radical reactionary groups." The broadcasts are to begin soon in the West and Midwest.

Cuba GUANTANAMO BAY

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, today I had the privilege of reading a series of articles written by Jessie Buscher, of the Washington bureau of the Columbus Dispatch. In August, she was given an assignment, as a representative of the Columbus Dispatch, to visit Guantanamo Bay, to observe its operations and, especially, the relationship existing between the United States and the Castro-Communist government with respect to this possession of our country.

The Guantanamo possession was obtained by the United States in 1903, under a lease granted by the Cuban Government to our Nation. The lease vested in our Government possession of 45 square miles of land, containing about 48,000 acres of land, for a period of 100 years.

Since 1959, when Castro took control of the Cuban Government, intermittent incidents with regard to this holding of the United States have arisen. The operations at this base have in the past been a source of great economic help to Cuba. Many Cubans were employed in its operations, providing for these workers annual incomes far, far in excess of what they would be able to earn in the Cuban economy.

Our Government had been dependent upon Cuba for its water supply, which,

after the Bay of Pigs tragedy, Castro shut off. Through the alertness and effective work of Rear Adm. John D. Bulkeley, the commander of the naval base, a desalinization plant was established, and is now in very effective operation.

Other problems have intermittently come to the attention of the people of our country. Mrs. Jessie Buscher wrote five interesting and informative articles on this item of our international relations. They are worthy of being read. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the articles be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Columbus Dispatch, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1964]

OHIOANS AT GITMO HAVE NO FEAR
(By Jessie Buscher)

GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.—Fear is unknown among the Ohioans at the U.S. naval base in Cuba that borders on the "Cactus Curtain." "Gitmo," as the base is commonly termed, is at the eastern end of Cuba. In 1903, United States signed an agreement leasing 45 square miles—48,000 acres of land—from Cuba for 100 years.

Today, 17.4 miles of 8-foot steel fence with barb wire at the top separate the naval base from Communist Cuba. This area is guarded at 22 sentry posts by U.S. Marines. These 80-foot high towers are located from 50 to 150 yards from the fence known as the "Cactus Curtain" because on the Cuban side is 10 feet of cactus bordering the fence to prevent Cubans from escaping.

A marine from the Columbus area—Cpl. David Clifton, whose mother, Mrs. Mae Hubbard lives in Linden (no street address, only box No. 245), is corporal of the guard working 4 hours on and 8 off.

Clifton drives the marines to their posts when changing the guards and has other responsibilities. He joined the Marines 4 years ago and been at Gitmo since December 1963. After graduation from Linden High School, Clifton joined the Marines and trained at San Diego.

When his enlistment is up, Clifton is going to college majoring in history.

Another Ohio marine fired a shot that was heard, and made news around the world, is Pfc. John Kozell III, of Cleveland.

Kozell was at his sentry post when a Cuban guard fired at the American marines standing guard. He returned the fire as he saw them aim at his partner coming down the post ladder.

The 18-year-old Cleveland lad, made a quicker decision returning the fire than either Defense Secretary Robert McNamara or State Secretary Rusk ever made since joining the Kennedy-Johnson Cabinet. He stated, "I hope it doesn't happen again. I will always follow orders. If lives are endangered, I will return fire as I did before."

His father, John D. Kozell, Jr., and his aunt, Mrs. Anna E. Bobba, live at 3525 Bosworth Road, Cleveland.

Others at the "hardship post" who enjoy every moment of their stay at Gitmo are Radarman Chief and Mrs. Burton Barnhart, and their 3-year-old daughter, Barbara Lynne, 1144 Chalet Drive, Sandusky. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Barnhart reside at 1802 Shelby Street. Her father, Ernest Warner lives at Vickery, Ohio.

They have been at the post 13 months. Of the water crisis caused when Castro turned off the water, which led the naval admiral to cut the water pipes and bring it in via ships, they said, "It was an experience." * * * It showed us what we could do when necessary. We used paper plates and cups and other methods to save on water."

On July 30 the salt water desalinization plant producing fresh water was dedicated. Today all 10 swimming pools are being used.

Vincent J. Thigpen, 936 West Main Street, Kent, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Heaton, enlistend in the Marine Corps 8 months ago, has enjoyed the recreation facilities.

While at the naval base he is taking some college work by correspondence. When enlistment is up he plans to finish college majoring in engineering.

Lt. and Mrs. Roy F. Carlson and their four children have been at the Cuban base since January. The dental officer's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Roy A. Carlson, 783 Franklin Boulevard, Highland Heights, Ohio. Her mother is Mrs. Joseph E. Hodan, 3752 Beckley Road, Cleveland Heights.

Mrs. Carlson said of the base, "we are afforded greater opportunity here with so many more recreation facilities than in the United States. Dr. Carlson plays tennis and golf. I am taking golf lessons. We both bowl, see the plays, swim, and participate in other post activities."

Even though a mild cold war is taking place between Rear Adm. John Bulkeley, commander of the base, and Fidel Castro, the 9,000 Navy men, marines, and dependents expressed no fear of being in a danger area so close to the "Cactus Curtain."

The recreation facilities include 3 baseball fields, 8 softball fields, 10 swimming pools, 8 basketball courts, 8 tennis courts, 20 bowling alleys, 8 volley ball courts, one 27-hole golf course, 5 movie theaters, riding stables, boat and sailboat facilities, all free, and then bicycles for rent, a roller skating rink and boxing ring, plus 2 beaches with 100 cabanas on the Caribbean Sea.

Base Commander Bulkeley proud of the esprit de corps, stated, "Recreation at Guantanamo is big business and we are inclined to regard it as an important adjunct to providing a working base for the fleet."

In addition, Bulkeley arranges for the dependents to fly or go by ship to nearby shopping areas such as Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Kingston, Jamaica, San Juan, Puerto Rico, to obtain clothing not provided by the base post exchange.

The only regret expressed during my stay there was that the dependents are being phased out by December 1965 and the base will become a garrison force. Many families plan to ask for return duty when there is peace again in Cuba.

[From the Columbus Dispatch, Sept. 7, 1964]
REDUCES U.S. DOLLARS: COMMANDER OF BASE HELPS STRANGLE CUBA

(By Jessie Buscher)

WASHINGTON.—Democratic and Republican Members of Congress have been talking about strangulation of Cuba through economic measures since Fidel Castro took over in 1959.

One person who is actually doing something about reducing the flow of U.S. dollars to the Cuban Prime Minister is Rear Adm. John D. Bulkeley, commander of the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo.

Last February 12, Bulkeley discharged 700 Cuban employees at the base. A Presidential order asked that Guantanamo be more self-sufficient and lessen the monetary assistance to the Cuban economy.

This was 6 days after Castro announced the water flowing from Cuba into the base would be cutoff unless the 36 Cuban fishermen held by the United States were released immediately. The men were seized while fishing in Florida waters.

The water was cut off by Castro on February 6.

Today, the fresh water needed at Guantanamo is provided by desalinization of salt water.

To prove to the world the naval base was not stealing water as the Cuban Government claimed, Bulkeley cut the water pipe on February 18 and removed one section so that

no water could possibly flow into the base. Daily water consumption was 1.2 million gallons.

Then, 700 Cubans doing domestic work, the less desirables and subversives were dismissed and escorted off the base through the one remaining gate connecting it with Communist Cuba.

This reduction left 759 Cuban workers who come through the gate daily plus 800 exiles living on the base.

This cut the flow of American dollars to Castro by \$1.5 million annually.

Another reduction in outflow of gold was the \$13,000 paid monthly for water, or \$156,000 annually.

Bulkeley says the daily Cuban workers who come and go still take \$1.4 million from the base. He reports 80 percent of this amount is taken by the Cuban dictator as they return to their homeland on payday.

The only other U.S. payments to Castro are \$4,000 annually for rental of the base, and \$8,000 per year for a telephone line into Cuba for use by the Cubans on the base to communicate with their families on the other side of the "Cactus Curtain."

Bulkeley proudly admits his part in cutting off more than half of the \$3.1 million in dollars paid from the base annually.

[From the Columbus Dispatch, Aug. 13, 1964]

GENERAL BULKELEY OUTSMARTS RED LEADERS: CASTRO, MARINES AT GUANTANAMO WAGE CACTUS CURTAIN COLD WAR

(By Jessie Buscher)

GUANTANAMO NAVAL BASE, CUBA.—A mild cold war is taking place daily in Cuba across the "Cactus Curtain" between the U.S. Naval Base and Fidel Castro, the Premier of Communist Cuba.

And it will continue mild and cold because Rear Adm. John D. Bulkeley, commander, U.S. Naval Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, outsmarts the Cuban leaders.

Bulkeley, who assumed command in December, moved his 30-foot sentry towers back from the 17.4 miles of 8-foot-high steel wire fence with three strands of barb wire about it.

The 20 sentry posts are now 50 to 100 yards from the fence so that if the Cubans continue to throw rocks they cannot reach the posts.

It also put them out of reach when the Cubans feel like making nasty, provoking remarks to the marines.

Since June 25, when the Cuban leader cried loudly to the world that a U.S. marine at his post had shot a Cuban behind the "Cactus Curtain," Bulkeley examines the ammunition daily and knows if a shot has been fired and if so, why.

On that occasion the marine, a 19-year-old Cleveland youth, fired one shot obeying orders, which are to return fire above the heads of the Cuban firing.

The marine and his buddy, through powerful binoculars, saw the seven Cubans at their sentry post leave and return with an ambulance. The stretcher placed in the ambulance was empty.

Bulkeley says his intelligence sources informed him the body that Castro paraded on July 26 before the 30 American newsmen visiting Cuba as his guests was an Army man killed elsewhere.

In one of Castro's 4-hour broadcasts before the U.S. newsmen, he said, "I'll put my men back."

He is now building slit trenches, pillboxes, and other military offensive protectors about 200 yards from the 8-foot-high security fence.

Bulkeley says this action serves two purposes.

One is a showplace for visiting Communist leaders to protect his men from the horrible marines, and the other is that the distance between American and Cuban sentry posts will prevent rock throwing and unpleasant words.

On the Cuban side of the fence, built in 1953 according to the treaty between Cuba and the United States, there is at least 10 feet of cactus. The fence has become known as the Cactus Curtain.

Bulkeley says the cactus and other obstacles are not placed there by the Cubans to keep Americans out but to keep the Cubans in.

The naval base commander is not easily frightened. It was he who cut the 14-inch water pipeline on February 19 that delivered water to the naval base.

Castro suddenly turned off the water on February 8. Then later he offered to deliver water 1 hour daily because of the women and children at the naval post.

Bulkeley decided he had sufficient water stored to meet the base's needs until water was brought in by tankers.

On July 30 the first phase of the salt water desalination and electric powerplant was dedicated.

It converts sea water into fresh water. Now water is plentiful and the 10 swimming pools are open again.

Bulkeley isn't easily scared. In fact, he is proud of Cuban Defense Minister Raul Castro's comment about him. Castro said:

"The Guantanamo base commander is a little gorilla of the worst specie. He has been one of MacArthur's clique which was notably warlike, and this gentleman, it seems, is directly responsible for the big provocations that have been taking place in the base.

"From our point of view, the interest of that gentleman is that we return the fire, kill a pair of marines, in order to use it in the election campaign as a political lampoon against President Johnson."

Bulkeley's military background, training, and foresight will keep the Cuban dictator guessing as to plans of the Americans.

The admiral tours the line of defense daily in a helicopter. He knows what is going on all the time.

[From the Columbus Dispatch, Aug. 14, 1964]

CLEVELAND MARINE EXPOSES PHONY SHOOTING IN CUBA

(By Jessie Buscher)

GUANTANAMO NAVAL BASE, CUBA.—Marine Pfc. John Kozell III, of Cleveland, made a quick decision that is usually reserved for Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, and Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense.

Kozell on July 13 was standing watch at sentry post No. 8 about 50 yards from the 8-foot steel wire fence or commonly known as "Cactus Curtain," the division line between U.S. property and Communist Cuba.

Kozell's partner, Pvt. Michael J. Furillo of Chester, Pa., atop the 30-foot tower telephoned to the corporal of the guard that a Cuban truck had come to the Cuban guard post about 175 yards away and dropped off five men, making seven at the post. He saw them start to aim at the American sentry post and then heard the shot.

Kozell saw this action and observed the shot about 20 feet above their heads. He called to his partner to come down the ladder to the bunker. When Furillo was half way down the ladder Kozell fired a shot 20-feet over the Cubans' heads. He says only three Cubans were standing at this time.

Kozell, Marine trained, recalled his orders. He fired to protect the life of his companion who was half-way down the ladder. They both hit the deck. Three or four minutes later the officer-of-the-day Lt. John Polchak of Donora, Pa., arrived, as the Marines at the adjoining sentry post had telephoned the sergeant of the guard of the shooting.

Polchak told the men to get up. They did but Kozell says he still was shook up. Polchak counted the ammunition and found only one shot missing. Polchak ordered

Furillo back to his post. Kozell was taken to the guard shack.

While at his post the 18-year-old Cleveland lad observed an ambulance arriving at the Cuban post. Through binoculars they saw that the stretcher when placed in the ambulance was empty. The supposed victim of the Marines shooting was paraded through the streets of Guantanamo City in Oriente Province (where Castro started his revolution). Reliable reports are that a Cuban army man received the honors Castro accorded to the supposed Marines' victim.

Kozell still frightened but in Marine style reported the details. Capt. R. H. Widdows, of Hagerstown, Md., the commanding officer of the Marines, said, "It was well staged. That was the first time the Marines ever saw an ambulance on the Cuban side. For the next 6 days the Cuban guards stayed in their holes."

Kozell's father, John D. Kozell Jr., and his aunt, Mrs. Anna E. Bobba, live at 3525 Bosworth Road, Cleveland. His father is part owner of a tool and die shop. They formerly lived at Parma. The 6-foot 4-inch fighting Marine joined the Marine Corps in April 1963. After boot training at Parris Island, N.C., he attended the Infantry Training School at Camp Geiger, N.C., then aviation school at Memphis, and later aviation and ordnance school at Jacksonville, Fla.

His infantry company reported to Guantanamo for duty on June 28. The 235-pound Marine is anxious to leave Cuba as he is homesick for Cleveland to see his father, and his girl and drive his new car. He says he will reenlist in the Marine Corps if given another promotion before his enlistment expires in April 1965.

Commanding officer Widdows reports the promotion will be made before leaving Cuba within the next few months.

Of his quick decision, the Marine says, "I hope it doesn't happen again. I will always follow orders. If lives are endangered, I will return fire as I did before."

[From the Columbus Dispatch, Aug. 16, 1964]
NAVY BASE CONVERTER OPERATING—SALT IS REMOVED AT COST OF 90 CENTS PER 1,000 GALLONS

(By Jessie Buscher)

GUANTANAMO NAVAL BASE, CUBA.—Our Navy is in Guantanamo to stay, commented Rear Adm. John D. Bulkeley, commander of the Cuban naval base.

Proof is the recent dedication of the salt water conversion and electrical power generation plant, and the two additional installations to be completed. The ultimate three-phase water conversion of salt water into fresh water will produce 2.25 million gallons of water daily.

The cost of the converted water, with only the first phase producing 530 gallons per minute, is approximately 90 cents per 1,000 gallons. The power cost is less than 2 cents per kilowatt.

Total cost of the completed three-phase water conversion and powerplant to the U.S. Government will be \$9.4 million. Water that came from Communist Cuba prior to Cuban Premier Fidel Castro cutting it off last February was 29 cents per 1,000 gallons plus 10 cents per 1,000 gallons for purification. When the three water evaporators and the powerplant are in full operation in December, Bulkeley says the cost per 1,000 gallons will be considerably less.

The secret of the successful operation so soon after arrival of the Westinghouse plant on April 15 was due to "moonlighting" of some base employees.

Bulkeley said base technicians, workers, and sailors worked on the construction after completing their regular 8-hour-a-day jobs. He believes the installation of a similar unit in the United States would require at least 1 year.

The site of the desalination plant is believed to be the same location where Christopher Columbus landed in 1494, 470 years ago. The event ultimately opened the area to seafaring men of the entire world. The plant site also marks the location where U.S. Marines landed during the Spanish-American War in 1898 to assist the Cuban people in freeing themselves from Spanish rule.

The layout of the plant allows for future expansion. The operation allows for the salt brine to return to the Caribbean Sea from whence it came. To obtain 1 gallon of almost pure fresh water with small amount of chlorine remaining, 15 gallons of sea water must be pumped into the plant.

From the time of cutting the Cuban pipeline on February 17, until the fresh water plant was operating, housewives had to conserve on use of water. Washing machines were filled to capacity and the rinse water was used to water the lawn and trees. Clothes were worn a day longer.

Bulkeley permitted summer khakis to be worn at all times, eliminating the laundry of "Navy whites." Families used the beach cabanas located on the Caribbean Sea on weekends as the swimming pools were dry.

Wives interviewed obeyed the admiral's orders to use less water. Some say they will always conserve on water since they have learned how to do it.

Presently all 10 swimming pools are in operation and enjoyed by 9,500 inhabitants of "Gitmo."

The Navy and Marines and their dependents realize that recreational facilities, prices at commissary and post exchange cannot be equaled in United States. They like "Gitmo" living and many have asked for returned duty at the Cuban base without any fear of the proximity of Communist Cuba at its borders on three sides of the base.

With "Gitmo" converting salt water into fresh water, the U.S. Government is tightening the economic squeeze on the Castro government, as the United States paid them \$13,000 monthly for water.

How does the water taste? Good, as it is almost pure, having very little chlorine.

SALMON CANNING—IT STARTED 100 YEARS AGO

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, 1964 marks the beginning of the second century of salmon canning in the United States. In 1864, the first cannery was located on the Sacramento River, at what is now the city of Sacramento, by William and George Hume and Andrew S. Hapgood.

No industry, perhaps, has been subjected to more ups and downs in the course of its existence than has the one involving the taking and canning of salmon.

Today, the Sacramento River is no longer a commercial producer of salmon; now many streams which formerly yielded rich harvests of this wonderful food fish are barren of fish of any kind. Man has a surprising capacity to destroy. For many years, most of the canned salmon produced in the United States has come from the Columbia River, from Puget Sound, from Canada and, most particularly, from Alaska, the principal source of supply.

Mr. President, on April 30 of this year, I was honored when I was invited to join the then Under Secretary of the Interior, James Carr, in the unveiling of an historic marker commemorating the first salmon cannery in the United States.